Europe, and the other "discovered" the Philippines for North America. In the latter instance, we are fortunate in having a first-hand account written by the commander of the American squadron under the title *Autobiography of George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy.* Of succeeding works on the Philippines there have been many. Dean C Worcester was probably the best equipped by experience and knowledge to produce a Philippine masterpiece, but missed his opportunity when in his volumes he became involved in a dispute with Judge Blount on the Philippine question and with the Filipino leaders on the slavery question. The recent books by Judge Charles B. Elliott and former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes have much to commend them and are a near approach to the ideal descriptive work on the Islands. Without doubt, however, the most scholarly books on the Philippines, and at the same time the fairest to all concerned, even in uncompleted form, were those produced by James Alfred Le Roy under the title, *The Americans in the Philippines.* In an introduction to the volumes, William H. Taft appropriately stated: "In spite of his [Le Roy's] failure to round out the work, he has left a most valuable aid to the student of Philippine history in that which he did complete. * * * Nowhere can a clearer and more judicial statement be found than in these chapters which Mr. Le Roy, who had really given up his life for the Philippines, was able to complete." In the line of sustained biography, we have as the finest example of American scholarship, Dr. Austin Craig's *Rizal*s Life and Minor Writings.* As fiction, we have Rowland Thomas' *The*

Little Gods> *a Masque of the Par East,* especially notable because of "Fagan," the prize-winning short story in a contest conducted by an American national weekly.

The purely Filipino element in Philippine Literature was formerly handicapped by repression and more recently has been handicapped by having to be expressed in foreign tongues. The first Filipino masterpiece in point of time is that